

HOW THE PEACE OF EUROPE IS THREATENED BY A BIT OF BONE.

The Czar's Sanity in Danger From a Bony Growth of the Skull, Resulting in Fits of Epilepsy, which Occur Once a Month, and May Drive Him Mad.

An object no bigger than the end of a lead pencil threatens the peace of Europe. The lives of millions of people and the destinies of nations may depend upon this hard little object, which is about the size of a pea. It is a bony protuberance growing on the inside of the head of the Czar of Russia.

It may drive the Czar into insanity. It is some eminent physicians now assert, the cause of his epileptic fits, which are growing in number and intensity. These fits are liable to affect his mind before the final breakdown.

There is no knowing what this mighty monarch, whose will is law, may not do when temporarily unbalanced. A word from the Czar and the mighty million of armed men who call him master would spring to their places in the ranks. The stupendous machinery of war ready to his hand in the midst of Europe, now an armed camp waiting for the word, makes the Czar a man whose every whim is to be feared.

An army can secure only one of two

have been called from Berlin and Vienna. These men are now watching the Czar and studying the records of his case. They are divided in opinion as to the cause of the epileptic fits, which have of late been rapidly increasing in number, and now follow each other at periods of about a month.

Several eminent specialists attribute these fits to a bony protuberance growing on the inside of the skull of the Czar at the spot where he was struck with a sword by a fanatic in Japan on May 11, 1891. The court physician of the Czar takes this view and attributes the condition of his imperial master to the wound received in Japan.

The wounds inflicted on the Czar at that time were very serious. With Prince George of Greece, General Prince Bariatinsky, Prince Obolensky and others of his suite he had gone to Lake Biwa, six miles from Kyoto.

The Czar, as he then was, was riding in a Jiriksha drawn by a native runner, when Tsuda Sanzo, a native police-

If, however, the epilepsy of the Czar is hereditary and constitutional, and the present fits but a new manifestation of the old disease from which he suffered, then his prospects are indeed gloomy. The most ominous fact about this aspect of the case has been the increasing frequency of his attacks.

The physicians in attendance have prohibited the Czar from smoking. He was formerly fond of cigarettes, but these have now been cut off. The quantity of wine he is allowed to drink daily has been reduced to a minimum, and a strict regimen has been prescribed.

What New York Doctors Say About It.

Prominent New York surgeons and physicians have made the following statements in regard to the Czar:

DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY:

If the reports be true concerning the regularity and frequency of the attacks of epilepsy in the case of the Emperor of

the family died demented in a fortress as a result of epilepsy.

If the Czar's attacks are as frequent as one a month, then the case is indeed serious. His official position, with the vast responsibilities of his office, would tend to mental worry and excitement, which would accelerate the progress of the disease.

If the epilepsy of the Czar is the result of the injuries received by him in Japan, then the cause may be easily removed by a surgical operation. A close study of the patient's nervous symptoms will show exactly on what part of the brain the pressure rests. By trephining, a small round part of the skull can be saved out, the bony protuberance, if it be there, removed, and the bone put back to grow into place again. Then rest, quiet and good treatment ought to restore him to perfect health.

Apparently the reason why this hopeful view of the Czar's case is taken by his court physicians is because the epileptic attacks he had in his youth disappeared and he seemed to be cured of the disease until quite recently. It may be that he was cured, but that the wound received by him in Japan excited the disease again, in which case there is reason to believe trephining would now cure him.

But it looks as if the malady, instead of being caused by the wound received in Japan, has been revived by the work and worry of his position. The cares of office might easily revive the disease, even without the wound on the head.

Dr. J. Darwin Nagle:

The Czar is a doomed man if his attacks of epilepsy have been rapidly increasing and are of a hereditary nature. In such cases the disease is often incurable. At the same time it must be remembered that incurable epileptics, who are subject to attacks at regular intervals, but long periods apart, may live to old age and lead lives of usefulness.

Epilepsy of this kind does not interfere with their regular work. Such people know from the preliminary aura or symptoms immediately preceding the attack when a fit is coming on, and thus they can be prepared for it.

If they have studied the disease, and been provided with the proper remedies, they can then quickly take the medicines in their possession. These usually consist of the bromides, and do much to mitigate if not to prevent the attacks. Proper diet and treatment, rest and quiet and a thorough knowledge of the course and character of the malady in each case do much to reduce its danger in the great majority of cases, while many are altogether cured.

There are cases, however, when hereditary epilepsy, such as that which the Czar is said to be afflicted with, defies the best of treatment. Epileptic fits once a month, such as those which attack the Czar, may well be called alarmingly frequent, and if the periods between the attacks are decreasing, and the fits increasing in number, the case is a very serious one.

The fact that the Czar was subject to epileptic attacks in his youth, and that the connection was so significant. If there had been no such early symptoms of the malady then it would be reasonable to attribute his present condition to the wounds on his head received when he was in Japan. In that case the course of treatment would be simple and obvious—trephining of the skull to remove the pressure on the brain, rest and quiet for the patient, and doubtless complete recovery from the malady.

If the epileptic attacks of the Czar could be kept at their present interval of once every month the case would not be so serious, as he might easily live a long life of usefulness, and they would in no way impair his soundness of mind. But their growing frequency would tend to show the accelerating character of the disease.

If the fits increase, his mind must inevitably be impaired and his physical strength sapped. The epileptic, after a fit, is weak and sleepy because his nervous energy has for the time being been exhausted, and if before he can recover his strength, other attacks follow, he steadily deteriorates, and in the end succumbs to a fatal issue.

Dr. Frederick Peterson.

President Craig Colony for Epileptics. The Czar apparently has a serious malady and his recovery is by no means certain. In the most recent works on neurology the disease of epilepsy is regarded as almost incurable.

Possibly 10 per cent of all cases of epilepsy become insane, so that they require the seclusion of an asylum. From 6 to 10 per cent of all cases can be cured. With the remainder a great improvement can be effected under proper treatment.

If the Czar has an attack once a month, that would not of itself endanger his life or reason. In some patients the attacks recur several times daily, but those are unusual. In others they recur several times a week.

The Czar should be relieved of worry and responsibility if the best results of treatment are to be secured. These aims are sufficient not only to accelerate but actually to cause epilepsy, as the figures of the New York State colony show.

In the last annual report of the Craig Colony overwork was the cause of the disease in four patients, and worry made the same number epileptic, while grief was the cause assigned in one case and fright in fifteen. Any of these emotions are likely to affect a man in the position of the Czar, and the worries incident to his exalted position are not unlikely to have brought on the attacks.

If his epilepsy results from the injury to his head, received in Japan, his case is a great deal more hopeful than if the malady is hereditary.

His individual indolence and will, of course, be studied and the treatment adapted to his particular needs, as every case of epilepsy differs more or less from others, and only the most general rules can be laid down. An outdoor life, removal from scenes of excitement and a largely vegetable diet—effect an improvement in nearly all epileptics. Bromide and chloral are also administered.

Even if the Czar's epilepsy is hereditary it is by no means incurable, yet much more difficult to treat than if it results from a growth in his brain. In any event the malady is a very serious one and likely, if not checked, to lead to insanity.

AT WHICH PHYSICIANS DO MOST MARK.

The Gentleness of the Application of the Discovery Which Has Unlocked the Imprisoned Hearing—No Instruments, No Knives, No Saws, No Operations.

Up to the time that Doctor Copeland made his discovery of the New Treatment for the Cure of Deafness, the medical profession had always acted on the assumption that deafness was an incurable disease. Their treatment of deaf ears had been painful, barbarous, tampering; in the form of experimental surgery and of experimental operations.

An ear doctor without an outfit in small edge tools, without instruments for cutting, boring, scraping, sawing for blowing, burning, twisting, puncturing—would have been like a miner without pickaxes and steel drills and dynamite.

And when the cure of deafness under Doctor Copeland's great discovery had become an established fact—when the doctors after investigating admitted the tremendous value of the New Treatment—they were surprised and perplexed because the deaf were not only made to hear, but that they were made to hear without the use of instruments.

And it was just this that constituted the essential revolutionary principle of Doctor Copeland's new theory—it dispensed with surgery.

In restoring the lost sense to the human ear, it dispenses with all that is harsh, painful and severe.

The balm that cures is simply inhaled. It is carried into the ear, as the sweet Summer air is carried into the lungs, without effort, without pain.

It is the way of nature.

SO DEAF SHE COULD NOT HEAR THE SERMON.

Miss Ada Taylor, 297 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, E. D. "I was so deaf before I was treated by Doctor Copeland that I could not understand the sermon in church. I could hear the voice of the preacher, but it sounded so confused and distant that I could not get half of the meaning of what he said."

"I had been troubled for some years with spells of deafness. Every time I took cold my ears would feel stopped up. Each cold would leave me more deaf until I became very hard of hearing. It seemed to grow upon me."

"I Could Not Hear Ordinary Conversation."

"At the table, when others were talking, I could hear their voices plainly, but the sounds were run together so it was hard to distinguish the words. I could get now and then a word, and I would have to guess at the rest."

"I couldn't hear the paddle wheels on the ferryboat."

"I am extremely grateful to Doctor Copeland for what he has accomplished in my case."

"I had to ask to have questions repeated, although persons spoke to me in loud tones."

"We read of the cures of deafness

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PASSING OF CATARRH INTO CONSUMPTION.

(From Dr. Copeland's Monograph on the Extension of Catarrh to the Lungs.)
When catarrh has existed in the head and upper parts of the throat for any length of time, the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affections, and the disease has been left unchecked, the catarrh almost invariably extends from the throat down the windpipe and thence into the bronchial tubes. These tubes convey the air into the different parts of the lungs. As a result of the extension of the disease the bronchial tubes become affected by the swelling, and the mucus that is poured out by the catarrh, together with the swelling, obstructs the passage of air so that air cannot pass freely through them as it should. Shortness of breath follows and ere long affected persons with difficulty. In other cases there are sounds of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this period of the extension of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than it should be. There are frequently rapid but shallow breaths. The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest behind the breast bone, or else it is present under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go, last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs at this time is dry, and is usually rapid but shallow. The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest behind the breast bone, or else it is present under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go, last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs at this time is dry, and is usually rapid but shallow. The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest behind the breast bone, or else it is present under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go, last a few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs at this time is dry, and is usually rapid but shallow.

EVERYBODY THOUGHT HE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Entle Ehler, 85 Clifton Ave., Newark, N. J.: "I had coughed night and day for nearly two years. I had a 'cougher,' tickling in my throat, and my chest and lungs felt choked up. Morphine I would have had coughing spells, and throw off any amount of phlegm."

"I had night sweats. If the air struck me it would throw me into a chill and set me to coughing. I have coughed four hours on a stretch. It seemed to me that my back, across my kidneys, would break."

"I had no appetite. No matter what I put into my stomach, it would vomit and distress me until I would vomit."

"I Couldn't Keep Nothing Down."

"The pain in my chest and under my shoulder blades was almost unbearable. My eyes and cheeks were sunken and my face was colorless. Everybody said I had Consumption, and I thought so myself."

"I just dragged around, unfit for work, chilly and feverish. I told my mother I couldn't hold out another year. I felt I could not live much with the coughing and pain."

"A friend of mine told me of Doctor Copeland and begged me to try him. (I'd had doctor after doctor, but none of them helped me. They told my friends I was too far gone.) I had no faith, no hope, but I began the treatment."

"I have every reason to be thankful that I placed myself under his care. I began to feel better; my lungs seemed to get new life; the pain ceased almost entirely. I stopped coughing, and my appetite, taste and my stomach would retain it."

"Now I Feel Strong and Well."

"I am a strong, healthy man. I have no pain whatever, my head is clear, and I breathe freely. My cough is cured, and my stomach is strong and my appetite would retain it."

"I am only too glad to give this testimony. I hope it may meet the eyes of some one as hopeless as I was when I went to Doctor Copeland."

"My friends are congratulating me on all sides upon the great change that has taken place in me."

HAD BEEN DEAF 30 YEARS.

Richard Rusk, Westchester, N. Y., 36 years old: "I had been deaf for thirty years. When I went to Doctor Copeland my right ear was totally deaf and I could hear very little with my left ear. I could not understand a word that wasn't shouted at me. I could not hear a sound of my kind except the ringing of a bell or the clapping of hands, except I was very near it."

"My hearing has been completely restored. I hear everything perfectly, but I don't think any more of it now."

"With my deafness, there were constant ringing noises that caused me great annoyance. These have been entirely stopped."

DR. COPELAND'S BOOKS FREE.

Doctor Copeland's second book of Monographs is now in circulation. It contains in condensed form the famous physician's Monographs on the Spleen, the Liver and the Skin; also in descriptive articles, entitled "Why the Treatment Cures," which is a sequel to the article entitled "The Treatment of Catarrh." The first book, this second book of Monographs, as well as his first book, "The Treatment of Catarrh," which is a famous symptom questions, may be obtained free upon application to the office either in person or by writing.

CONSULTATION FREE.

The Copeland Medical Institute.



"I Was so deaf before I was treated by Doctor Copeland that I could not understand the sermon in church. I could hear the voice of the preacher, but it sounded so confused and distant that I could not get half of the meaning of what he said.—Miss ADA TAYLOR, 297 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, E. D.

AN EAR TOTALLY DEAF HEARS PERFECTLY.

Adolph Behr, 592 Grove street, Jersey City, N. J.: "I had been stone deaf in my left ear for twelve years. It discharged offensive matter constantly; I had to wear cotton in it all the time."

"Before I came to this country I was doctored by different physicians in Germany without getting any help. They all said there was no cure, because the trouble was so far inside my head and had become chronic."

"I had five or six doctors here in New York, and also went to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, all without help."

"I had to turn my head when spoken to. If my right ear was closed."

"I Couldn't Hear a Sound."

"The lady with whom I board my employer's wife told me how Doctor Copeland cured her little daughter Dora, who was deaf, and she advised me to go to him. I didn't have much faith. I'd tried so many doctors."

"I did not see any improvement at first. After a time I tested my hearing by the clock, suddenly I found I could hear it tick across the room."

"I would close my right ear and I could hear voices. Gradually my hearing came back. The discharge stopped entirely. My left ear is now just as acute in hearing as my right."

A NEGLECTED COLD CAUSED HIS DEAFNESS.

B. E. Ward, 439 Canal street, City: "I had been deaf in my left ear ten years, caused by a neglected cold, which I could not get rid of. I was a little more deaf, till I could scarcely hear anything in that ear. I couldn't hear the clock tick in the same room, or a watch held close to my ear."

"After a time my right ear became affected. I could hear people talking well enough, but I seemed dull of comprehension; the sounds were all right, but I couldn't distinguish the sense of the words—they seemed to run together; anything said in a low tone I couldn't catch at all. Across the table I couldn't hear ordinary conversation. I had to listen all the time to make out what was being said."

"It Annoyed Me Exceedingly in My Business."

"I read of cases cured by the Copeland physicians that seemed worse than mine, so I began their treatment and am much gratified with the result."

"I first noticed that sounds which had been inaudible came to me more clearly; when persons were talking I'd get the drift of their conversation without straining my ears to listen. Then I heard the clock ticking. Now I can hear a watch some distance from my left ear."

"Almost every day I find that I hear some new sound that proves to me that my hearing, now normal, is growing more and more acute."

HIS HEARING RETURNED SUDDENLY.

William H. Ball, 48 Central Ave., East Newark, N. J., proprietor of restaurant at that number: "I was so deaf that I could not hear my watch tick when I moved against my ear. Now I can hear distinctly the cars passing in the street, can hear all common sounds, and have no difficulty in understanding conversation in ordinary tones."

by Doctor Copeland, and so many of them being in my immediate vicinity, gave us faith in his work."

"I put myself under his treatment, with the result that I Am Entirely Cured; I Hear Perfectly."

"I first noted how clear everything sounded; the doctor's voice, instead of being far off and muffled, was near and distinct. I heard the clock tick and the noises on the street and on the boat. I no longer have to listen intently or strain my ears when spoken to in ordinary tones, and I have no trouble in hearing all that is going on wherever I am."

"I am extremely grateful to Doctor Copeland for what he has accomplished in my case."

DEAF FOR TWENTY YEARS, HE HEARS AGAIN DISTINCTLY.

Timothy Minnick, Rosebank, Staten Island, Empire State Island Rapid Transit Company: "The only words that I could understand were those spoken in very loud tones and addressed directly to me. Conversation carried on in ordinary tones I could not understand at all."

"I had been deaf in my right ear for twenty years, caused by Scarlet Fever. Three or four years ago my left ear also became deaf. I was greatly annoyed by ringing noises, and there was a constant vile-smelling discharge from my right ear."

"Different physicians whom I consulted told me that Nothing Could Be Done for My Hearing."

"I was so deaf I could not hear the clock or my watch tick, or any sounds except the very loudest. The noises in my head prevented my sleeping and made me very nervous and restless."

"I had been under treatment some time before improvement came; but voices and sounds came to me clearly. Now I can hear well in both ears. I can hear distinctly conversation, can hear the clock ticking in the other room, and I can hear the ticking of a watch held several feet away from my right ear, which was almost totally deaf."

"The discharge and ringing noises and the pain in my head, which was often very severe, have all ceased."

Mrs. Minnick says: "I can vouch for the absolute correctness of my husband's statement."

NOISES STOPPED AND HEARING RESTORED.

Mrs. Eliza Anthony, aged 75 years, 18 West One Hundred and Second St., City: "I was totally deaf in my left ear, and my right ear was slightly deaf. It was very difficult for me to understand conversation, or to hear the common sounds about the house or in the street."

"I had noises in my left ear, which had annoyed me for twelve years. At times that ear had been very painful and discharged. I was treated by one of New York's best known specialists without effecting a cure."

"Pain and discharge have both ceased under Doctor Copeland's treatment. I hear again almost as well as my one ear."

CROSS SHOWS THE BONY LUMP PRESSING ON THE CZAR'S BRAIN.



things—peace or war—and peace the Czar now enjoys. He can only act in one direction, for war, and a slow-growing bony wart pressing hard upon his brain is liable at any moment to make him act and act quickly.

Already the doctors are contending over the imperial patient. While he is waiting for a decision as to whether or not a large piece is to be cut out of his skull, the epileptic fits come and go, following each other more and more quickly, and leaving the patient each time weaker, each time nearer to the doors of the lunatic asylum, which are already ominously near.

The courtiers whose business it is to deny and deny until denial is no longer possible have already admitted part of the truth in regard to the Czar. The rest is whispered in the common gossip about the imperial court. In the inner circles of diplomacy throughout Europe it is now known that this one man, the mightiest monarch on earth, the one king who not only has the largest standing army, but who is an absolute autocrat, unhampered by parliament or legislature, is close to a madman, hovering dangerously near the confines of lunacy, at any moment liable to be carried off in an epileptic fit or to be seized by a wild unreasonable whim that may plunge Europe into carnage.

When the court physician attached to a throne authorizes the statement that the monarch is seriously ill he only does it when recovery is almost hopeless. This statement, always delayed until the last moment, is then given out in order to reassure the public for what is to follow.

That is what was done with the late Czar and with Emperor Frederick, and there is no recent case on record in Europe when such a statement has been made and the King has recovered his health. An official admission that the Czar is seriously ill is tantamount in the minds of experienced diplomats to an admission that there is little hope of his recovery.

Such an admission has now been made by the Czar's physician in ordinary to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph. This court physician has said of the Czar: "He feels every sudden change in temperature, mostly in the form of neuralgia, and he has even been known to swoon."

At the same time eminent specialists

man, rushed at him with drawn sword. The Jiriksha man ran away, and before the Czar could get out of the wagon or draw his sword the Japanese fanatic struck him two vicious blows slightly in front of the top of the head on the right side.

So powerful was the blow of this Japanese fanatic that his sword went completely through a thick plate but which the imperial visitor wore, and this alone saved his skull from being split in two. Prince George of Greece and two native guardsmen seized Sanzo before he could strike a third blow, and he was afterward sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Czar, which was picked up from the ground bleeding profusely and taken to a hospital. There it was found that his scalp had been cut down to the bone and the skull itself injured. It was not supposed, however, that any more than the outside of the skull had been cut.

No trephining was done to ascertain if the crack reached to the inside, but a careful examination led to the conclusion that it did not. Now, however, it is believed that when Tsuda Sanzo struck the Czar the force of his blow reached clear down to the brain.

A slight crack in or injury to the skull would easily cause the growth of a protuberance on the inside, and such cases are not uncommon in surgery. This might cause epileptic fits, which would become more numerous as the protuberance grew in size.

It is right here that the element of doubt comes in in the Czar's case. He is known to have had epileptic fits in boyhood. These were of rare occurrence, and they disappeared as his physique strengthened.

The most hopeful view is that given out by the court physician—that the condition of the Czar is the result of the injury received by him in Japan. The reason it is believed is because a surgical operation can extract the bony protuberance, and the cause being thus removed, the epileptic fits will cease.

By trephining the skull, cutting out a circular piece about the size of a half dollar, the bony protuberance that presses down upon the brain of the imperial sufferer may be removed. Then the disc of the skull could be put back into place and the Czar could soon be well again.

Russia, the outlook is by no means encouraging. The continuance of the malady would imply the progressive weakening of body and mind, with a corresponding incapacity for any work requiring severe mental strain or the extraordinary expenditure of physical strength.

There is not necessarily any immediate danger to life, the disease being slow in progress, and usually extending over long periods. It is to be hoped, however, that the angust patient, with the best medical skill at his command, will be able to overcome the usual difficulties in the way of recovery, and be ultimately free from the distressing symptoms of a threatening malady.

It would look as if the wound received by the Czar while in Japan had nothing much to do with epilepsy, inasmuch as the disease manifested itself before the injury was inflicted. If this wound in the head had been followed by epileptic seizures, then there would be a more direct relation between cause and effect, and an operation would, in all probability, relieve, if not cure, the patient by removing the source of the trouble.

Operations of that kind have been proved successful, and the patient cured where the malady has depended upon a mechanical irritation of the brain. With the distinguished men that they have in attendance, Von Bergmann, from Berlin, and others, who may be called in consultation, there would be no difficulty in making a correct diagnosis in reference to the exact character of the injury and the pressure at the exact site on the brain, in which case an operation would be beneficial.

But it looks rather the other way, from the fact that the Czar had these seizures before, because epilepsy does not always depend upon injuries, and the most intractable forms of that disease come on in early life and continue for long periods. Repeated attacks affect the brain and nervous system, and the patient drifts into bodily and mental weakness.

Dr. S. A. Binion:

There are reasons to believe that the epilepsy of the Czar is hereditary, and is not the result of the injury received by him in Japan, in which case the outlook for him is not promising. His ancestor, Emperor Paul, had epilepsy, and one of